

A Catalogue of the Birds in the Collection of the Bombay Natural History Society—5

Gruidae, Rallidae, Heliornithidae, Otididae, Jacanidae,
Haematopodidae, and Charadriidae (Charadriinae)

BY

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[Continued from Vol. 66 (2) : 285]

- 320 **Grus grus lilfordi** Sharpe (Jhelum River, near Jelalpur, Punjab)
Common Crane 6 : 50
nil.

Though I have been unable to trace the reference, it may be worth keeping in mind that Christison (*JBNHS* 43 : 485) refers to the typical race being recorded by Ticehurst as a passage migrant over Quetta, Kalat, and Mekran.

- 321 **Grus nigricollis** Przevalski (Koko-nor) Blacknecked Crane 6 : 52
nil.

- 322 **Grus monacha** Temminck (Hokkaido and Korea) Hooded Crane
nil. 6 : 51

- 323 **Grus antigone antigone** (Linnaeus) (Farther India) Sarus Crane
6 : 55

4 : 1 ♀ juvenile, 2 o ? 1 chick*

1 Dharamsala, Punjab ; 1 Bhavnagar* ; 2 Kheri District, Oudh.

- 324 **Grus antigone sharpii** Blanford (Burma) Burmese Sarus 6 : 56
nil.

- 325 **Grus leucogeranus** Pallas (Swamps bordering the Ischim, Irtych,
and Ob Rivers) Siberian or Great White Crane 6 : 53

1 ♂ Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

This was listed as a White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*).

- 326 **Anthropoides virgo** (Linnaeus) (India) Demoiselle Crane 6 : 57

3 : 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 1 o ?

1 Mosul (in captivity) ; 1 Bhavnagar, Gujerat ; 1 Baghowni, Darbhanga, Bihar,

All three are poor specimens.

327 **Rallus aquaticus korejewi** Zarudny (Northeastern Turkestan, Buchara, Transcaspia, and east Persia) Water Rail 6 : 6

328 **Rallus aquaticus indicus** Blyth (Lower Bengal and India generally) 6 : 4

11 : 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ 7 o ?

1 *Bait-al-Khalifa, Samara, left bank of R. Tigris, Mesopotamia* ; 1 *Bander-i-Gaz, W. Astrabad*, 1 *Pir-i-Banu, Shiraz, Iran* ; 1 Pishin, Baluchistan ; 1 Miranshah, N.W.F.P. ; 2 Jajjah, Abbasein, Bahawalpur, 1 Beas River, Punjab ; 1 Jhansi, U.P. ; 1 *Kashgar, 1 Tientsin, China.*

10 of the 11 specimens, from Bahawalpur, Punjab, N.W.F.P., Jhansi, etc. (including two from Bahawalpur marked *korejewi* by Whistler) do not show any differences which would permit their separation into two races. The grey underparts of *korejewi* as in IND. HANDBOOK (2, Plate 25) are paler than in the Bahawalpur birds referred to.

The single bird (No. 13852) from Tientsin, China,* has a larger wing 130 cf. 114-125, whitish underparts with no grey, and an almost black head. The wing coverts also show a more prominent barring, which is absent in most but exists to a smaller extent in some of the others.

	Wing	Tail
2 ♂♂	122 (2) (120-130)	53 (2) (52-65)
2 ♀♀	110, 120 (110-122)	48, 51
6 o ?	114-125 av. 119.6	47-50 av. 49
1* o ?	130	47

329 **Rallus striatus albiventer** Swainson (India) Bluebreasted Banded Rail 6 : 7

9 : 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ 5 o ? (1 juvenile, Karwar)

1 Powai, Bombay ; 2 Karwar, N. Kanara ; 1 Madurantakam, Chingleput, Madras ; 1 Adampur, U.P. ; 2 Shillong, 1 Dibrugarh, Assam ; 1 *Taungyi, Burma.*

The small number of specimens, including very old ones, does not permit any conclusions, but some of the adults have their heads paler rufous than the others. The bird from Chingleput District (collected on 5 March 1899), overlooked by Whistler, appears to be the only definite record from eastern peninsular India.

330 **Rallus striatus obscurior** (Hume) (Andaman Islands) 6 : 9
1 o ? Andamans.

330a **Rallus striatus nicobarensis** Abdulali (Nancowry, Central Nicobars)

1 ♂ Nancowry, Central Nicobars, Type.

331 **Rallina fasciata** (Raffles) (Benkulen, Western Sumatra) Redlegged Banded Crane 6 : 17
nil.

332 *Rallina eurizonoides amauroptera* (Jerdon) (Northern India)
Banded Crake 6 : 16

5 : 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ 1 o ?

1 Bandra, Bombay ; 1 Khandala (off nest) ; 1 Karwar, N. Kanara ; 1 Honametti, Mysore ; 1 Peermade, Kerala.

Wing		Tail
♂♂ 127, 130, 130 (♂♀ 122-132)		54, 55, 57 (♂♀ 55-64)
♀ 125		55

The older skins show a rufous tinge on the upper parts.

Though said to be generally distributed throughout the wetter and well-wooded portions of India, I can find no records very far away from the line of Ghats from Bombay southwards. Bell (*JBNHS* 14 : 395) did not see them in Kanara between December and April, which confirms the statement that it is a winter visitor to Ceylon (*AV. CEYLON* p. 261).

333 *Rallina canningi* (Blyth) (Andaman Islands) Andaman Banded Crake 6 : 18

2 o ? marked 'died in captivity' but collected by R. C. Temple.

Wing 156, 159 (151-163) ; tail 84, 87 (73-92) ; tarsus 51, 52 (56-62)

This bird, restricted to the Andamans, was named after Lord Canning, then Governor-General. Somebody, in error, said the type locality was 'Port Canning' (which is in Bengal!) and this has been quoted from author to author and is repeated in *IND. HANDBOOK* (2 : 157).

334 *Crex crex* (Linnaeus) (Sweden) Corn Crake 6 : 10

7 : 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ 4 o ?

2 *Shaiba, Arabia* ; 1 *Khor Abdulla, Persian Gulf* ; 2 *Felujah, 1 Sulaimaniah, 1 Zubra R., 1400', Mesopotamia*.

Wing		Tail	Tarsus
♂♂ 135, 145 (135-150)	46, 50 (40-50)		37, 41 (34-43)
♀ 137 (130-145)	46		39
o ? 126, 129, 138, 139	47 (2), 50 (2)		35, 36, 39, 40

Three birds obtained in April, May, and June are in summer plumage, with greyish underparts, which are darker in the male.

335 *Porzana parva* (Scopoli) (probably Carniola) Little Crake 6 : 13

7 : 3 ♂♂ (1 by plumage) 4 ♀♀

1 *Basra, 1 Felujah, Euphrates, 1 Tigris, 1 Sheikh Saad, Mesopotamia* ; 1 *Pithoro, Sind* ; 1 *Bombay, 1 Karwar, N. Kanara*.

Wing		Tail
♂♂ 101, 104, 106 (102-110)		48, 54, 57 (50-57)
♀♀ 97, 97, 99, 100 (95-106)		49, 51, 52, 52

[336 *Porzana parva illustris* Gavrilenko (Tarim River, Turkestan) is dropped in *IND. HANDBOOK*].

337 Porzana pusilla pusilla (Pallas) (Dauria) Eastern Baillon's Crake 6 : 14

20 : 13 ♂♂ (7 ad.) 4 ♀♀ (2 ad.) 3 o ?

2 Rohtak River, near Sib 3630', Persian Baluchistan ; 1 Jajjah, Abbasein, 250', 1 Keishopur Jheel, Gurdaspur, 4 Simla Hills, 1 Jagadhri, Ambala ; 1 Bulsar, Gujerat ; 2 Wada, 1 Diva, 1 Mumbra, Thana ; 1 Dharamtar, Kolaba ; 1 Chiplun, Ratnagiri ; 1 Karwar ; 1 Bakri, Monghyr, 1 Rajputtee, Chupra, Bihar ; 1 Peking, China.

	Wing	Tail	Bill
Ad. ♂♂	89-96 av. 91 (♂♀ 84-91)	42-47 av. 44.5 (♂♀ 40-46)	15-16 (♂♀ 14-16)
Ad. ♀♀	91, 92	42, 46	15, 15

It will be noticed that though there is no difference in wing-size between the sexes the measurements are slightly larger than in IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 162) rendering the key on page 159 ineffective with regard to the separation of this species from *P. parva* by wing alone.

338 Porzana porzana (Linnaeus) (France) Spotted Crake 6 : 11

21 : 7 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ 8 o ?

1 Amara, 1 Baghdad, 1 Shaiba, 1 Sheikh Saad, Iraq ; 1 Shiraz, 1 Khor Musa, Persia ; 1 N.W.F.P. ; 1 Lahore, 1 Punjab ; 1 Kutch ; 1 Nasik, 2 Ambarnath, Kalyan, 2 Bombay, 2 Panvel, Kolaba ; 1 Chupra, 2 Calcutta Market ; 1 Meerut.

	Wing
♂♂	115-125 av. 119 (♂♀ 112-119)
♀♀	110-116 av. 112.5

The males have slightly larger wings than the females.

339 Amaurornis fuscus bakeri (Hartert) (Bhim Tal, Kumaon) Northern Ruddy Crake 6 : 21

4 : 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ 1 o ?

2 Ambala District, Punjab ; 1 Kashmir ; 1 Maymyo, Upper Burma.

Wing 98 (♀) 103, 104, 105 (97-110 ; 105-109 Whistler in IH)

Excluding the female from Burma, the others from northern India have their heads and underparts more vinous, less chestnut, than *zeylonicus* from southern India. The statement in FAUNA (6 : 21) that it is slightly paler than *zeylonicus* appears to be a slip.

Donahue (*JBNHS* 64 : 414) recorded specimens collected as far south as Delhi. I have had the opportunity of examining the specimens (kindly lent by the Michigan State University Museum) and, while confirming the racial identification, would note that they include two in juvenile plumage, both collected on 1 June 1962, leaving little doubt that they are resident in this area.

340 Amaurornis fuscus zeylonicus Baker¹ (Ceylon) Southern Ruddy Crake 6 : 20

3 ♂♂ (1 juv.)

1 Thana, 1 Powai, Bombay ; 1 Karwar, North Kanara.

Wing 96, 97 (♂♀ 87-97, once 99. IH 90-98)

¹The author's name is erroneously placed in brackets in IND. HANDBOOK.

The immature bird from Thana, near Bombay (1st November 1953) is dusky brown above, and lacks the olive-green tinge of the adult. The chin and throat are white and the rest of the underparts dusky brown, with irregular traces of white, but not 'dull white barred with dusky brown' as stated in IND. HANDBOOK. The undertail coverts are darker and bear some of the white barring of the adult.

In addition to their smaller size and paler underparts, the three adults available differ from *bakeri* in the lower belly, being barred with white.

- 341 *Amaurornis bicolor* (Walden) (Rungbee, Darjeeling) Elwes's
Crake 6 : 26
nil.

- 342 *Amaurornis akool akool* (Sykes) (Dukhun) Brown Crake 6 : 25
4 : 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀
1 Chandigarh, 1 Jagadhri, Ambala, Punjab ; 1 Gwalior, C.I.; 1 Begumabad,
Meerut, U.P.
Wing 122, 122, 125, 126 (♂♀ 114-131)

- 343 *Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis* (Boddaert) (China, restricted
to Hong Kong) Whitebreasted Waterhen 6 : 24
10 : 4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ 3 o ? (1 chick*)
1 Ambala, Punjab ; 1 Baghowni, Tirhut, 1 Darbhanga*, Bihar ; 1 Berbera,
Orissa ; 1 Calcutta Market ; 1 Goalpara, 1 Manipur, Assam ; 1 *Maymyo*,
1 *Prome*, 1 *North Shan States*.

- 344 *Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus* (Pennant) (Ceylon) White-
breasted Waterhen 6 : 23
11 : 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ 5 o ? (4* chicks)
1 Ambarnath, Kalyan ; 6* Bombay ; 1 Panvel, Kolaba ; 1 Ratnagiri ; 1 Dushi,
Karwar ; 1 Udipi, Mysore.

It is difficult to recognise two races in India, but I have followed IND. HANDBOOK in dividing them into a northern (and Burmese) form separated from the southern birds by the 20th parallel. The latter are smaller but include large individuals. A comparison with topotypical material from Hong Kong and Ceylon may be profitable.

Their wings measure :

	♂♂	♀♀	o ?
Northern birds	153, 169, 173, 177 (152-178)	151, 153, 160 (149-168)	160, 161
Southern birds	155, 163, 164, 171	153, 155	156

Some birds appear to have heavier and yellower beaks, but it is not possible to link this with sex or season.

- 345 *Amaurornis phoenicurus insularis* Sharpe (Andamans) White-
breasted Waterhen 6 : 25
1 ♂ Wrightmyo, South Andamans.

345a *Amaurornis phoenicurus leucocephala* Abdulali (Car Nicobar)

(a) 5 : 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ * Car Nicobar. * Type

(b) 4 : 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ 2 Camorta, 2 Nancowry, Central Nicobars.

In *JBNHS* 64 : 159 I have suggested that (b) may be separable, but have not had the opportunity of examining more material.

346 *Gallicrex cinerea cinerea* (Gmelin) (China) Water Cock 6 : 29

12 : 1 ♂ 8 ♀♀ 3 o ? (1 in dark breeding plumage*)

6* Bombay ; 1 Chezwad, 1 Karwar, 1 Sanvordan, North Kanara ; 1 Dibrugarh, Assam ; 1 Bambooflats, South Andamans ; 1 no locality.

There appears to be an inordinately large proportion of females, but by measurement all the three unsexed specimens are males, and two others Nos. 13920 and 13921, also by measurement, appear to be wrongly sexed.

347 *Gallinula chloropus indica* Blyth (Calcutta) Indian Moorhen 6 : 28

17 : 6 ♂♂ (3 juv.) 10 ♀♀ (4 juv.) 1 o ?

1 *Shaiba*, *Arabia* ; 1 *Sulaimaniyah*, *Iraq* ; 2 *Persian Gulf* ; 1 Simla ; 1 Ratlam, C.I. ; 1 Powai, Salsette, 3 Thana, 2 Panvel, 1 Ratnagiri ; 1 Monghyr, 1 Sarun, Bihar ; 1 Calcutta Market ; 1 *Peking*, *China*.

The birds in adult plumage are no larger than those in juvenile, and the sexes show little difference in wing size.

5 (3 ad. 2 juv.) ♂♂ 161-170 av. 165

10 (6 ad. 4 juv.) ♀♀ 152-172 (2) av. 162

(152-172 ; Vaurie : Eastern ♂♂ 160-182 av. 169·7, ♀♀ 156-174 av. 162·5 ;

Western ♂♂ 160-190 av. 178·3, ♀♀ 158-180 av. 169·5.)

Both the largest and the smallest females are from the Persian Gulf and Iraq, in juvenile plumage !

In the original description, Blyth (Calcutta) (1842) says : ' Common enough in vicinity of Calcutta—appears, judging from memory, to be constantly inferior in size to the British species. As in the latter, the female is larger and much finer coloured than the male.' He gives no measurements. The following year he described *parvifrons* (*JASB* 12 : 180) from India as inferior in size and with a much less developed frontal shield, and added that Jerdon had informed him that true *chloropus* in addition to this small form had been obtained in southern India. Jerdon (*B. OF INDIA* 3 : 718) ignores this separation, but refers to the females being ' larger and somewhat richer coloured than the male '. Blanford (4 : 176) states : ' Females run smaller. Indian birds are smaller than European ' but retains the name *chloropus*, omitting *indica*, even in the synonymy/list of references.

Vaurie (1965, *BIRDS OF PAL. FAUNA, NON-PASSERIFORMES*) gives details of a long series of measurements and though he agrees that populations from the east average smaller than those from the west, he draws atten-

tion to the fact that the individual measurements overlap in over two-thirds of the whole number and subspecific recognition is not warranted.

This bird has been noted as migratory and a passage migrant in parts of northern India, while it is also believed to be resident further south, e.g. around Bombay. It is possible that a comparison of definitely known resident and/or migrant populations may permit a clarification.

347a *Gallinula chloropus orientalis* Horsfield (Java)

3 : 2 ♂♂ 1 o ? All near Port Blair, South Andaman, in March. Wings 165, 166, 170.

The unsexed bird with a red bill and a broad and prominent shield on the forehead was identified *orientalis* by Dr. Ripley. The two others have the bill and shield dark and cannot be separated from Indian birds.

348 *Porphyrio porphyrio seistanicus* Zarudny & Hārms (Seistan)

2 : 1 ♀ 1 o ?

1 Amara, 1 north of Basra, Mesopotamia.

♀ wing 256 ; bill from feathers 70 ; tarsus 89.

The unsexed bird has clipped wings but its 74 mm. bill, 101 mm. tarsus and 103 mm. mid-toe without claw, are longer than in any of others available from Indian limits. IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 178) refers to this race as the Baluchi Purple Moorhen, but adds that birds from c. south of Chagai, Northwestern Baluchistan, are closer to the Indian *poliocephalus*. None of the northern specimens (listed below) appear to be separable in size or colour from those from peninsular India, and I wonder if this race is worth retaining in the Indian list.

349 *Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus* (Latham) (India) Purple Moorhen 6 : 32

14 : 5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ 4 o ? (1 chick)

2 Kalat, Baluchistan ; 1 Chitral ; 1 Pithoro, 2 Dadu, Larkana, Sind ; 3 Nandur-Madhmeshwar, 1 Ghoti, Nasik ; 1 Kurla, Bombay, 1 Panvel, Kolaba, 1 Kolhapur, Maharashtra ; 1 Calcutta Market.

Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Mid-toe without claw
♂♂ 253, 254, 260	65, 69, 71	91, 94, 94	93, 97, 97
♀♀ 244-253 av. 250.6	59-67 av. 62.5	88-91 av. 90	89-97 av. 93

EL *Porphyrio porphyrio viridis* Begbie (Sumatra)

1 ♂ Sumatra. Wing 227 ; tarsus 89 ; mid-toe without claw 86.

350 *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus (Sweden) Coot 6 : 34

21 : 3 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀ 5 o ? (3 largely albinoid*)

2 Persian Gulf ; 2 Chitral ; 1 Thar Parkar*, 1 Larkana*, 1 ? Sind ; 1 Kutch ; 3 Ghoti*, Nasik, 1 Bombay, 1 Bassein ; 2 Panvel, Kolaba ; 1 Shimoga, Mysore ; 1 Nellore, A.P. ; 1 Samastipur, Bihar ; 1 Calcutta Market ; 2 Peking, China.

Two birds, from Peking (♂ 214) and Chitral (♀ 213) have the largest wings while the southern-west females from Shimoga, Mysore (195) and

Nellore, A.P. (200) are the smallest (σ° 185-220). The last two have their bills (without shield) 31 and 34 which is also smaller than in the other females 35-40 av. 37.6 (culmen 33-38). Is it possible that the resident birds are smaller than the migrants?

351 **Heliopais personata** (G. R. Gray) (Malacca) Masked Finfoot 6 : 36

5 : 2 σ° 1 ϕ 2 o ?

2 Tingri River, 1 Moran, Dibrugarh ; 1 *Arakan Yoma*, 1 *Mayangmyo*, *Irawaddy Delta*.

Wing	Tail	Bill
σ° 244, 251 (248-253)	124, 126 (98-124)	56, 57 (52-56)
ϕ 239 (232-241)	117 (as above)	52 (41-50)

Unsexed specimen No. 13951 from Moran has one wing 253 mm. (other 246), but it lacks the black chin of the adult male and has a black forehead as in the female. It lacks completely the traces of barring on the lower belly and undertail coverts visible in all the others.

352 **Otis tarda dybowskii** Taczanowski (Lauria) Great Bustard 6 : 60

3 : 1 ϕ * 2 o ? (1 in very poor condition)

1 *Qizil Robot*, *Mesopotamia* ; 1 Chitral ; 1 Jacobabad, Sind.

The wings 463, 470*, 463 (σ° 495-635 ; ϕ * 455-495) appear to indicate that they are all females.

The collection also includes remnants of specimens collected at Mardan, N.W.F.P., in 1911, and Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan, in May 1947.

353 **Otis tetrax orientalis** Hartert (Sarepta, Southern Russia) Eastern Little Bustard 6 : 62

3 : 1 σ° * 2 o ?

1 *Sulaimaniyah*, *Iraq* ; 1 Sind ; 1 Kashmir.

Wings 240, 245, 260*

These three were marked juveniles, while eight immature specimens of the Houbara (*Chlamydotis u. macqueenii*) were listed as adults of this species ! Emarginations as on the fourth primary are visible on the third primary also.

354 **Choriotis nigriceps** (Vigors) (Foothills of NW. India) Great Indian Bustard 6 : 64

6 : 3 σ° 3 ϕ (except for one male, the others have been separated by size and plumage)

5 Chackro, 1 Thar & Parkar, Sind.

All the birds were collected in the same district in November/December 1910 when N. B. Kinnear, then the Society's Curator, was visiting Sind. The birds fall into two distinct size groups which I am accepting as σ° and ϕ . The females are further distinguished by having their upper parts more coarsely vermiculated.

In IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 191) reference is made to 961 Great Indian Bustards being shot in the neighbourhood of Ahmednagar in the Deccan between 1809 and 1829. Sir Walter Elliot (*P.Z.S.* 1880, p. 486) referring no doubt to the same sportsman (Capt. Robert Mansfield) states that a few years later the 1000 mark was passed. In the same note Elliot refers to hearing a sound as of a man in pain and riding for ' upwards of a mile ' before he saw a large cock strutting about and calling, and being approached by several hens. Other notes on food, flight etc., are included.

	Wing	Bill	Tail	Tarsus
♂♂ 595, 643, 645 (614-762)		58, 76 (85-95)	233, 270, 292 — — —	191, 191, 201 (c. 190-208)
♀♀ 517, 520, 537 (450-540)		58, 62, 63	223, 235, 236	164, 165, 171 (162 IH 2 : 190)

355 *Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii* (J. E. Gray) (Foothills of NW, India) Houbara Bustard 6 : 67

13 : 3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ 6 o ?

1 *Mesopotamia* ; 1 *Persia* ; 1 Panjgur, Baluchistan ; 4 Thar & Parkar, 4 Sind ; 1 Suratgarh, Bikanir ; 1 (No. 20976) ?.

Eight of the specimens, in immature plumage and listed as *Otis tetrax* (!), have not yet fully acquired the plumes, nor the white, on the head. They are also a little smaller than those in adult plumage.

	Wing	Bill	Tail	Tarsus
3 immature ♂♂ 336, 355, 360 (363-411)		33, 36 (34-38)	178, 203, 208 (216-241)	83, 86, 98 (about 125)
2 immature ♀♀ 335, 336		40	176, 192	87, 91
2 adult ♀♀ 401 (342-381)		42 (30-34)	205, 228	90, 97
4 adult o ? 365, 381, 392, 423		37, 38(2), 39	188, 203, 228	92, 96, 98, 104.

356 *Eupodotis bengalensis bengalensis* (Gmelin) (Bengal) Bengal Florican 6 : 71

9 : 6 ♂♂ (one by plumage) 3 ♀♀

8 Goalpara, 1 Kilahari Block, Assam.

	Wing	Tail	Bill	Tarsus
5 ♂♂ 300-355 av.327 (338-347)		150-161 av.157 (165-184 ; IH ♂♂ c. 190)	36-39 av.38 (30·5-32)	135-143 av.138 (126-131 ; IH c. 165)
3 ♀♀ 332, 340, 350 (338-368)		146, 155, 165	39, 40, 41 (38-39)	143, 150 (2)

IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 195) errs in quoting combined measurements for the male and female as from the FAUNA ; in the FAUNA the measurements are separately shown, only the description of the young male being included with that of the female, which is said to be larger.

357 *Sypheotides indica* (J. F. Miller) (India) Likh or Lesser Florican 6 : 69

5 : 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀

3 Gwalior, C.I. ; 1 Bombay ; 1 Belikeri (?) Kanara.

	Wing	Tail	Bill	Tarsus
♂♂	173, 190 (2) (180-204)	86, 90, 90 (♂♀ 82, 90, 90)	36, 37 (31-38)	92, 92, 95 (85-95)
♀♀	224, 226 (209-248)	111, 112	40, 40 (37-42)	—

The female is appreciably larger than the male.

358 *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli) (Luzon) Pheasant-tailed Jaçana 6 : 41

23 : 12 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ 5 o ? (10 in breeding plumage)

1 Jagadhri, Ambala ; 1 Wular, Kashmir ; 1 Jacobabad, Sind ; 1 Dholpur, Rajasthan ; 1 Bunderkhand, C.I. ; 1 Powai, 2 Malad, Bombay, 2 Thana, 1 Madhmeshwar, Nasik, 1 Gondia, Bhandara ; 1 Kollengode, Malabar ; 3 Palni, Madura District ; 1 Meerut, U.P. ; 2 Baghowni, Darbhanga, 1 Bakhri, Monghyr, 2 Calcutta Market ; 1 *Maymyo, Burma*.

Birds in breeding plumage have been taken between 20 May and 20 September.

As in other jaçanas, the females are larger. Excluding No. 20189 from Dholpur, with a 236 mm. wing and marked ♂, the males have their wings 175-202 av. 188, and the females 186-225 av. 206 (♂♀ 182-242).

359 *Metopidius indicus* (Latham) (India) Bronze-winged Jaçana 6 : 39

16 : 7 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ 3 juveniles

1 Daman Road, Gujerat ; 1 Powai, 2 Thana, 6 Panvel ; 1 Baghowni, 1 Tirhut, Darbhanga District ; 1 Calcutta Market, 1 Kishanganj, Bengal ; 2 *Upper Burma*.

The measurements in the FAUNA (♂♂ 145-198, ♀♀ 152-186) do not indicate any appreciable difference in size between the sexes, but in the present series the 3 adult males have their wings 150-162 av. 154 (IH 153-177) against 170-183 av. 176.6 (IH 170-184) in the females. In four birds seized under the Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act 1951 on the same day, the largest (wing 175) is marked male and the smallest (150) female, but this is possibly due to a mix-up in the labels.

360 *Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus* Linnaeus (Europe and America=Oland) Oystercatcher 6 : 165

6 : 3 ♂♂ 3 o ?

1 *Amara*, 1 *Basra, Mesopotamia* ; 3 Panvel (purchased), 1 Alibag, Kolaba District.

Wing 239-265 av. 248 (240-261).

Only No. 14375 (wing 365) from Amara, Mesopotamia, has black upper parts.

361 *Haematopus ostralegus osculans* Swinhoe (North China) 6 : 166
nil.

362 *Vanellus leucurus* (Lichtenstein) (Between the Kuwan and Jan Darya, Turkestan) White-tailed Lapwing 6 : 183

17 : 10 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ 3 o ? (2 imm. with all-white underparts)

1 *Abu Rahan, near Qurna*, 1 *Hindia Barrage*, 1 *Iskandaryeh, Euphrates, Iraq* ;
1 *Frontier of Arabistan*, 1 *Kuh-i-Khawaja Mt., Hamun Lake*, 1 *Shiraz, Iran* ;
2 *Rhotak R., near Sib, Persian Baluchistan* ; 1 *Quetta, Baluchistan*, 1 *Bahawalpur State*, 1 *Jagadhri, Punjab* ; 1 *Dadu, Larkana, Sind* ; 1 *Saiat*, 1 *Pareiej, Kaira District* ; 1 *Muradnagar, Meerut, U.P.* ; 1 *Baghowni, Darbhanga, Bihar* ; 1 *Calcutta Market*.

The wings measure :

10 ♂♂ 172-182 av. 178 4 ♀♀ 175, 180, 180, 184
(♂♀ 169-178 ; IH ♂♂ 173-189, ♀♀ 167-186)

Two immature birds from Rhotak R(iver ?) and Quetta have no ashy grey on the underparts, which are mostly white. The upper parts are as in the adults, except that the wing coverts and a few of the feathers of the back are tipped with brown.

363 *Vanellus gregarius* (Pallas) (Volga, Jaiku, and Samara) Sociable Lapwing 6 : 182

14 : 5 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ 1 o ? 4 in breeding plumage, 5 juv. with prominently marked upper breasts.

2 *Tel-el-Lahm, Euphrates*, 1 *Ezra's Tomb, Mesopotamia* ; 1 4700', 1 6000', *Chitral* ; 1 *Darazpur, Ambala, Punjab* ; 1 *Dalpaka, Hyderabad*, 1 *Pithoro, Sind* ; 2 *Esplanade, Bombay City* ; 2 *Karkode, Meerut, U.P.* ; 1 *Bunar, Bengal?*, col. C. Primrose, January 1915 ; 1 *Baghowni, Tirhut, Bihar*.

Of a male and female taken in Chitral on 23 and 17 March, the latter has no black on the underparts where the feathers are smoky brown tipped with rufous.

5 ♂♂ 197-205 av. 201.6 (♂♀ 196-204 ; IH ex BR. HANDBOOK 198-211)
8 ♀♀ 200-207 av. 204 (IH 199-212).

The measurements of the wings of the specimens available agree with those in the FAUNA, and are slightly less than those indicated in BR. HANDBOOK.

364 *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus) (Sweden) Peewit or Lapwing 6 : 180

14 : 7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ 3 o ?

1 *Tigris*, 2 *Sulaimaniyah*, 1 *Sumara, Mesopotamia* ; 1 *Persian Gulf* ; 2 *Gusht, 42 m. north-west of Dizak, Persian Baluchistan* ; 1 *Chitral, N. W. F. P.* ; 1 *Turbat, Kalat, Baluchistan* ; 1 *Rawalpindi, Punjab* ; 1 *Chupra, Saran, Bihar* ; 1 *Bengal* ; 1 *Dibrugarh, Assam* ; 1 *Peking, China*.

Wing

7 ♂♂ 219-231 av. 227.5 (♂♀ 220-236 IH ex Hartert)
4 ♀♀ 224, 226, 231 (2).

All the specimens were collected between October and March and, except for female No. 14472 dated 15 November 1916, are in non-breeding plumage.

365 **Vanellus cinereus** (Blyth) (Calcutta) Grey-headed Lapwing 6 : 191

2 ♀♀ : 1 Calcutta Market ; 1 *Summer Palace, Peking.*

Wing 250, 252 (228-255) ; bill 37(2) (35-39) ; tarsus 74, 77 (75-79) ; tail 110, 111 (93-112).

EL **Vanellus indicus aigneri** (Laubmann) (Sonmiani, Mekran) 6 : 188

1 ♀ *Sheikh Saad, Iraq*

Wing 224 ; tail 116 ; tarsus 67.

IND.. HANDBOOK (2 : 212) follows the SYNOPSIS in synonymizing this with the nominate race. The present specimen is noticeably paler than the others, and though no material from Sind is available, it is possible that this is a good race and will be found within our limit west of the Indus (vide Vaurie, 1965, p. 390).

366 **Vanellus indicus indicus** (Boddaert) (Goa) Red-wattled Lapwing 6 : 186

17 : 8 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ 1 o ? (1 chick*, 1 pullet)

1 Simla ; 1 Patna, Jaipur, Rajasthan ; 1 Kharirohar, Kutch ; 1 Gir Forest, Amreli, 1 Nadiad, 1 Dabka, 1 Baroda ; 1 Vasind, Thal Ghat, 2 Bhyander and Bassein, Bombay ; 1 Belapur, Thana ; 1 Dharamtar Creek, 1 Koyna Valley, Kolaba ; 1 Golapalli, Bastar ; 1 Shahjehanpur, Oudh ; 1 Bonzini, Nepal ; 1 Goalpara, Assam.

	Wing	Tail
♂♂	218-235 av. 225	109-126 av. 118
♀♀	208-225 av. 218	109-119 av. 116
	(♂♀ 212-233)	(♂♀ 107-116)

The two largest males with wings 235 and 230 are from Nepal and Kheri District, Oudh.

367 **Vanellus indicus lankae** (Koelz) (Galgamuwa, Ceylon) Ceylon Red-wattled Lapwing
nil.

368 **Vanellus indicus atronuchalis** (Jerdon) (Burma) 6 : 189

1 ♂ *Toungyo, Burma.* Wing 218, tail 115.

369 **Vanellus spinosus duvaucelii** (Lesson) (Calcutta) Spur-winged Lapwing 6 : 184

13 : 5 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀ 1 o ?

1 Samol, Talcher, Orissa ; 1 Patharghatta ; 1 Baghowni, Darbhanga, Bihar ; 2 Bhimtal, Kumaon, 1 Nahrosa, Pilibhit, 1 Ganges, Cawnpore, U.P. ; 2 Teesta River, Sikkim ; 3 *Chindwin, 1 Henzada, Burma.*

Wing ♂♂ 196-203 av. 198 ♀♀ 191-200 av. 196 (185-205)

Tail ♂♂ 88-95 av. 90.5 ♀♀ 88-92 av. 90 (88-94)

370 **Vanellus malabaricus** (Boddaert) (Malabar Coast) Yellow-wattled Lapwing 6 : 190

21 : 10 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ 2 o ? 1 pullet*

1 Sind ; 2 Kharirohar, Kutch ; 1 Cambay, 2 Jambughoda ; 1 Dodi, Malwa, Bhopal, C.I. ; 1 Balaghat, M.P. ; 1 Santa Cruz, Bombay ; 2 Rewdanda, Kolaba,

1 Panchgani, Satara ; 1 Sagar, Mysore ; 1 Jamestown, Kanyakumari* ; 1 Palkonda Hills, South Cuddapah, 1 Rapur, Nellore ; 1 Barkul, Chilka Lake, Orissa ; 1 Baghowni, Tirhut, Bihar ; 1 Meerut, 1 Kanpur, 1 Lalkua, foot of Kumaon Hills, U.P.

	Wing	Tail
10 ♂♂	194-209 av. 201·8	76-88 av. 82
7 ♀♀	193-201 av. 197	77-83 av. 80
	(♂♀ 184-202)	80-89)

The males are slightly larger than the females.

From the material available, it would appear that the black head and the black chin is a seasonal character acquired by both sexes from about January (earliest 27 December, Kanpur) to August (6 August, Palkonda Hills). A juvenile (No. 23236) with its bill and wing not fully grown, has patches of black on the head, while adults of both sexes from Kutch and Gujerat obtained in November have no traces on the head or chin.

371 *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus) (Sweden) Grey Plover 6 : 156

5 : 4 ♂♂ 1 o ? (1* ♂ in breeding plumage, 10th May, 1940)

1 *Tanb Island, Persian Gulf* ; 1* *Kandla, Kutch* ; 1 *Bombay*, 1 *Rewas, Kolaba* ; 1 *Calcutta Market*.

	Wing	Tail	Bill	Tarsus
♂♂	195, 201, 202, 203 (182-202)	72, 79(3) (69-82)	29, 31(2), 32 (27-32)	46, 47(2), 51 (43-50)

372 *Pluvialis apricaria apricaria* (Linnaeus) (Lapland) Golden Plover 6 : 176

1 ♀ *Karachi, Sind*, on 7th January 1919.

Wing 184 ; tail 69 ; bill 23 ; tarsus 39.

373 *Pluvialis dominica fulva* (Gmelin) (Tahiti) Eastern Golden Plover 6 : 178

22 : 13 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀ 6 o ?

1 *Mandir, Kutch* ; 6 *Bombay* ; 1 *Rewas, Kolaba* ; 1 *Karwar, N. Kanara* ; 2 *Barkul, Chilka Lake* ; 1 *Manjhaul*, 1 *Benua*, 2 *Baghowni, Darbhanga, Bihar* ; 1 *Calcutta Market* ; 1 *Goalpara, Assam* ; 3 *S. Andamans*, 5 *Car Nicobar*, 1 *Camorta, Central Nicobars* ; 1 *S. Shan States*, 1 *Prome, Burma*.

	Wing	Bill	Tail
13 ♂♂	158-174 av. 164·5 (165-174)	22-26 av. 24 (21-27)	57-63 av. 59 (59-64)
9 ♀♀	160-173 av. 163·7 (158-175)	20-27 av. 23 (22-26)	55-61 av. 57·4 —

374 *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson (Pondicherry, India) Large Sand Plover 6 : 175

22 : 9 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀ 1 o ?

1 *Tanb Island*, 2 *Persian Gulf* ; 3 *Kandla, Kutch* ; 1 *Pirotan Is.*, 1 *Chad, Gulf of Kutch* ; 4 *Salsette, Bombay* ; 4 *Rewas*¹ *Alibag, Kolaba* ; 1 *Calcutta Market* ; 1 *Chauldhari*, 1 *Port Blair, S. Andamans*, 2 *Camorta*, 1 *Trinkut, Central Nicobars*.

Four of these specimens were listed under *mongolus*, from which (at [107]

least, from *atrifrons* the only race accepted in Indian limits) they can be separated by their larger wing and bill.

	Wing	Bill
6 ♂♂	136-148 av. 142	23-25 av. 24.1
12 ♀♀	135-150 av. 144.7	24-25 av. 24.4
	(♂♀ 134-150)	

375 *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot (New South Wales) Australian Blackfronted Plover
nil.

376 *Charadrius asiaticus asiaticus* Pallas (Salt lakes of the South Tartar Steppes) Caspian Sand Plover 6 : 158

4 : 2 ♂♂ 2 o ? *Sheik Saad 20 m. north-west of Kut on Tigris, Mesopotamia.*

	♂♂	o ?
Wing	143, 157 (141-155)	152, 152 (♀ 140-150)
Bill	18, 22 (19-23)	18, 20 (♀ 20-23)
Tail	48, 56 (49-60)	57, 58

The key in IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 228) separates this race from *veredus* by a wing under 152 mm. and then quotes measurements allowing one up to 155.

A female of *Charadrius leschenaultii* from the Persian Gulf with a little rufous on the underparts was included with this species.

377 *Charadrius asiaticus veredus* Gould (Northern Australia) 6 : 159
nil.

378 *Charadrius hiaticula tundrae* (Lowe) (Valley of the Yenesei)
nil. 6 : 168

379 *Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin (Kurland) European Little Ringed Plover.

43 : 14 ♂♂ 24 ♀♀ 5 o ? (20 in juvenile plumage)

1 *Baghdad*, 2 *Felujah*, 1 *Samara, Mesopotamia* ; 1 *Fao, Persian Gulf* ; 1 *Shahdzai Kalat*, 1 *Rekin 26°24'N.; 65°12'E., Baluchistan* ; 1 *Wana, NWFP* ; 1 *Wazirabad*, 1 *Campbellpur* ; 2 *Kutch* ; 1 *Dabka, Baroda* ; 1 *Dodi, Malwa Plateau, Bhopal* ; 1 *Rajora, C.P.* ; 6 *Bombay*, 1 *Kalyan, Thana*, 1 *Kolaba* ; 1 *Betkeri, N. Kanara*, 1 *Sagar, Mysore* ; 1 *Trivandrum* ; 3 *Barkul*, 1 *Khandpara, Orissa* ; 1 *Kanpur*, 2 *Bulandshar, U.P.* ; 1 *Rajputti, Chupra*, 5 *Calcutta Market* ; 1 *Port Blair, Andamans* ; 1 *Prome Dist., 1 Sandoway, Burma*, 1 *Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.*

Sixteen of the twenty in immature plumage are females. There is some variation in the size of the wing and bill but none of the differences can be geographically isolated. All of them were obtained between 4 September (Kutch) and 5 March (Prome). The differences in the size of the bill as measured and recorded are deceptive and not as distinctive as when seen, for the breadth and thickness are not measured. While

the overlap in the size of the wing between the two races is generally accepted, those listed below as *jerdoni* have distinctly smaller bills, having regard to breadth and thickness as well as to length.

If the birds in immature plumage are divided into two groups with larger and smaller bills, their wings do not show much difference in size. The measurements of adults of both races are included :

	Wing	Bill	Tail
Juveniles with small bills (10)	110-117 av. 114·8	13-15 av. 13·57	50-61 av. 54·8
Juveniles with large bills (10)	111-124 av. 114·9	12-15 av. 14	50-60 av. 56·9
Adults ♂♂ (10)	111-123 av. 114·7	12-15 av. 13·5	52-60 av. 55·9
Adults ♀♀ (8)	114-119 av. 116	13-14 av. 13·25	52-61 av. 56·6
<i>jerdoni</i> ♂♂ (13)	103-115 av. 110	11-14 av. 12·5	50-58 av. 54
<i>jerdoni</i> ♀♀ (3)	104, 105, 105	12, 12, 13	52, 56, 56

380 Charadrius dubius jerdoni (Legge) (Central India and Ceylon)
Indian Little Ringed Plover 6 : 171

16 : 13 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀

*1 Sind Valley, Kashmir; 2 Ambala Dist., 1 Bahawalpur, Punjab; 1 Dadu, Larkana, Sind; 2 Gwalior; 1 Ghoti, Nasik; 1 Khandala; 1 Godavari Delta; 2 Bamra, Orissa; *1 Monghyr, Bihar; 2 *Thayetmyo*, 1 *Tarokmaw*, *Prome*, *Burma*.

The birds marked with an asterisk have their bills slightly heavier than in the others, but not as long as in *curonicus*.

This race is said to be smaller than *curonicus* but there is an overlap in wing measurements—the key in IND. HANDBOOK (2 : 231) separates them from *curonicus* as having the wings 102-114 mm. against 115-121, but the same work goes on to indicate the measurements of 111-120 (♂ and ♀) in *curonicus* and 105-117 in *jerdoni*. The measurement of the bill being indicated ‘from feathers’ in one and ‘from skull’ in the other cannot be compared.

In spite of the overlap in the size of the wings the bill, as explained above, is much smaller than indicated by my measurements and seems to be a more reliable index.

In the material available, a difference in wing size between the sexes is visible. Two collected at Bamra, Orissa, on 11 December and 14 March are both marked as breeding. The male has a 115 mm. wing and the female only 105. There is no evidence that this race has a juvenile plumage as in *curonicus*, and the 20 specimens of the species available in this plumage all differ from the adults of this race in their heavier bills and are now placed under *curonicus*. Smythies (1960, BIRDS OF BURMA, p. 189) draws attention to the nominate race and *jerdoni* differing from *curonicus* in this respect; Henry's (1955, BIRDS OF CEYLON, p. 287) reference to a change in plumage and also to half or less of the lower mandible being yellow-ochre in both races, is probably in error. We have no material from Ceylon and it is quite possible

that more than one resident form exists in India, and which may account for the general uncertainty of this note.

A patch of orange at the base of the bill is visible in most of the specimens but it is not possible to ascertain how far it extended in life. Similar remarks apply to the shape and size of the eye-wattle.

The preponderance of females under *curonicus* and the shortage under this form, immediately suggest some error in the identity of those in juvenile plumage under the former. Unless, however, it is established or accepted that female *jerdoni* have larger bills and wings than the males, this apparent anomaly will need some other explanation.

When describing the race *jerdoni* (*P.Z.S.* 1880 p. 38) it was stated that 'the note of the species as observed in its breeding haunts in Ceylon was also different from that of the larger form'.

381 Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus Linnaeus (Egypt) Kentish Plover 6 : 161

(a) 9 : 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ 2 o ?

1 Bunder-e-Gaz, W. Astrabad, Caspian Prov. ; 1* Basra, 1 Baghdad, 1 Felujah, 1* Iskandaryah, 1 Sheik Saad, 2* Tanb Island, Mesopotamia ; 1 Karachi, Sind.

	Wing	Tail	Bill
♂♂	109-117 av. 111·8	47-50 av. 48·6	15-17 av. 16
♀♀	109, 113	43, 46	15, 16

Five of these (2 March, 1 May, 2 June), including two males described as 'Shot off nest (Karachi)' and 'Parent of 2 eggs' respectively, and a third unsexed bird marked 'Nesting', are pale earthy brown above separating them from all the others of this species. There is a small irregular patch of black on the forehead and the pale head is washed with a yellow rather than chestnut or brown, which may well be mere staining. These birds are marked with an asterisk above. Three others from the same area (October, December, and January) are very slightly paler than others from India, and could really be included with them, as also the one from the Caspian Province (o ?, 11 July, wing 107).

(b) 15 : 6 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀ 1 o ?

1 Bhavnagar, 2 Bodeli, Gujerat ; 2 Manori, Salsette, 2 Kolaba ; 3 Karwar ; 1 Karupadanna, Cochin, 1 Godavari Delta ; 1 Puri ; 1 Chilka ; 1 Rajputti, Chupra.

	Wing	Tail	Bill
♂♂	105-114 av. 108·6	41-49 av. 46	15-16 av. 15·8
	(BR. HANDBOOK 109-118)	(BR. HANDBOOK 43-46)	(BR. HANDBOOK 14-15)
♀♀	105-114 av. 109	44-49 av. 45·6	15-17 av. 15·8
	(BR. HANDBOOK 106-117)	—	(BR. HANDBOOK 14-15, one 16)

Only two (both males) of the fifteen have black on the forehead. One of them, from Kolaba District, near Bombay (28 January, wing 114), has a slight wash of rufous on the head and nape, while the other

(Bhavnagar, 29 April, wing 106) has none and shows a much more slender bill.

This group no doubt includes a resident and a migrant race, but the absence of a breeding plumage, particularly 'the bright rufous cap' which is said to separate the nominate race from *seebohmi* (IH 2 : 237) appears to extend as far west as Iraq.

Specimen Nos. 14360 and 14361 (♀ Puri, 24 March, and ♂ Chilka Lake 10 January) have their upper parts slightly washed with rufous, approaching a female from Tientsin, China (29 July), which is presumably *dealbatus*.

382 *Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi* Hartert & Jackson (Aripo, N. Ceylon) 6 : 162
nil.

As indicated under 381 the position is confused, and ringing records and more material are necessary to clarify the arrangement of races in India and the neighbouring countries.

* EL *Charadrius alexandrinus dealbatus* (Swinhoe) (South coast of China, Formosa, Hainan) 6 : 163

6 : 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀ 1 o ?

2 *Thaledan*, 2 *Tarokmaw*, *Prome* ; 1 *Letpanhla*, *Henzada*, *Burma* ; 1 *Tientsin*, *China*.

Specimen No. 14366 (♂ *Thaledan*, *Prome*, 24 March, wing 112) has most of the head and nape rufous, which together with a slight wash of the same colour on the upper parts completely separates it from all the others. A female obtained on the same day is probably of the same race, but neither this nor any of the others (both ♂ and ♀) except for the ♀ from China can be distinguished from those listed under (b) in 381.

383 *Charadrius placidus* J. E. & G. R. Gray (Nepal) Longbilled Ringed Plover 6 : 172

1 o ? Buxa Duars

Wing 144 (139-152) ; tail 74 (76-78) ; tarsus 33 (31-34).

384 *Charadrius mongolus atrifrons* Wagler (Bengal) Pamirs Lesser Sand Plover 6 : 174

42 : 11 ♂♂ 23 ♀♀ 8 o ?

1 Baltistan, 1 Ladakh, Kashmir ; 12 Salsette and Thana, 11 Rewas, Kolaba ; 1 Somwarpet, Coorg ; 1 Parasala, 1 Cape Comorin, Tamil Nadu ; 2 Puri, 1 Chilka Lake, Orissa ; 3 Calcutta Market ; 3 South Andaman ; 3 Car Nicobar ; 2 Katchal, Nicobar.

It has been customary to accept only one race of this species from Indian limits, but considerable differences in the size of the bills of birds from different areas, particularly the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

* Stuart Baker (6 : 163) refers to one obtained as far west as Calcutta.

make one wonder if any of the several other races, typical *mongolus*, *pamirensis*, and *stegmanni*, mentioned in BIRDS OF THE SOVIET UNION is really not found within our limits. For the moment, the birds with larger wings and bills have all been included under *leschenaultii* (No. 374), for I can find no other character by which the two species can be separated.

	♂♂	♀♀
Wing	120-128 av. 124·2 (IH ♂♀ 122-132, one 118)	121-131 av. 124·5
Bill	17-19 av. 17·8 (IH 16-19)	17-19 av. 18·7
Tail	44-48, one 53 av. 47 (IH 44-49)	42-53 av. 45·8

While this bird is not accepted as nesting within our limits, it may be worthwhile keeping in mind the fact that a clutch of C/2 believed to be of this species was photographed at Wilpattu, Ceylon, by R. McL. Cameron (*Ceylon Bird Club Notes*, May 1963, p. 19)

384a *Elseyornis melanops* nil.

This species is not included in SYNOPSIS and INDIAN HANDBOOK but Whistler (*JBNHS* 39 : 251) expressed the opinion that this species was entitled to a place in the Indian avifauna for Jerdon had obtained a specimen at Pulicat Lake, near Madras, and named it *Charadrius russatus* (1840, *Madras Journ. Lit. Sci.* XXIX p. 213).

EL *Eudromias morinellus* (Linnaeus) (Sweden) Dotterel

7 : 3 ♂♂ 4 o ?

2 *Felujah*, 1 *Khamisiyan*, 1 *Baghdad*, 1 *few miles east of Samara*, 1 *Habanmiya Lake*, 1 *Grab Village, Mesopotamia*.

	3 ♂♂	4 o ?
Wing	147, 151, 154	151, 153, 158, 159 (BR. HANDBOOK ♂ 143-152),
Tail	67, 70, 72	67, 68, 69, 70 (BR. HANDBOOK ♀ 61·5-67·5)
Bill from feathers	17, 17, 18 (BR. HANDBOOK 14-16·5)	17, 18, —, — (BR. HANDBOOK 15·5-18)

The bills appear to be a little longer than indicated in BRITISH HANDBOOK.

(to be continued)